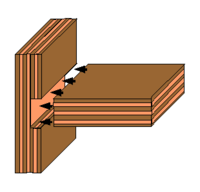
**HOUSING JOINTS**

A **housing** (Australia and UK), **dado** (US and Canada), or **trench** (Europe) is a slot or trench cut into the surface of a piece of machinable material, usually [wood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wood). When viewed in cross-section, a Housing has three sides. A housing is cut across, or perpendicular to, the grain and is thus differentiated from a [groove](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groove_(joinery)) which is cut with, or parallel to, the grain.

A housing may be *through*, meaning that it passes all the way through the surface and its ends are open, or *stopped*, meaning that one or both of the ends finish before the housing meets the edge of the surface.

Housings are often used to fix shelves to a [bookcase](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bookcase) carcase. Combined with a [rebate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabbet) (rebate) on an adjoining piece, they are used to make the rebate and housing joint, sometimes used in case goods.

**Methods**



A Housing/housing can be cut by the following methods:

* [electric router](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wood_router) using a straight or [rebate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabbet) bit
* [circular saw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circular_saw) or [table saw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Table_saw) with multiple passes (depending on width and depth)
* [housing set](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dado_set) in a single pass
* [spindle moulder](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spindle_moulder) (wood shaper)
* [hand saw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hand_saw) and [chisel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chisel)
* [router plane](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Router_plane)

Proportions for machining are:

1/3 taken out with 2/3 left on

Other types of housing joints include stopped housing and dovetail housing

Advantages include: Easy to machine, locates the attaching piece, larger glueing surface

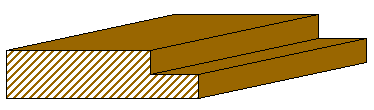
Disadvantages: time to machine

**See also**

* [dado (architecture)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dado_(architecture))

**REBATE JOINT**

### From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



A rebate

A **rebate** (also known as **rebate**) is a recess or groove cut into the edge of a piece of machineable material, usually [wood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wood). When viewed in cross-section, a rebate is two-sided and open to the edge or end of the surface into which it is cut.

An example of the use of a rebate is in a glazing bar where it makes provision for the insertion of the pane of glass and putty. It may also accommodate the edge of the back panel of a cabinet. It is also used in door and [casement window](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casement_window) [jambs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamb).

## Methods

A rebate can be cut by the following methods:

* [Electric router](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wood_router) using a straight or rebate bit
* [Rebate plane](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rebate_plane) or a [shoulder plane](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoulder_plane)
* [Circular saw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circular_saw) with multiple passes (depending on width and depth)
* [Dado set](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dado_set) in a single pass
* [Spindle moulder](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spindle_moulder)
* [Hand saw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hand_saw) and [chisel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chisel)
* [Bandsaw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandsaw)

Proportions for rebate joint are 2/3 take out and 1/3 thickness of material left on.

The other form of rebate joint is the stopped rebate.

Advantages include: Easy to machine, locates the attaching piece, larger glueing surface

Disadvantages: time to machine

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| --- | --- |
|  | Adapted by Greg Cheetham from Wikipedia media |